

# Leaders Urge Snell to Run For Governor

Potsdam Representative Be-  
sieged in Chicago to En-  
ter the Race Here to  
Unite Party Factions

Convention Call in July

Hugo, Travis and Hooker  
All Working Hard to  
Get Support for Booms

From a Staff Correspondent  
CHICAGO, June 9.—The New York  
Republican leaders are considering  
Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of  
Potsdam, as a candidate for Governor  
next fall. As soon as the delegates  
get back home there will be a con-  
ference looking to the selection of the  
best available candidate with the idea  
that his candidacy, backed generally  
by the organization, will smash the  
booms in the interest of Secretary  
of State Francis M. Hugo, Comptroller  
Eugene M. Travis, Elton H. Hooker and  
others.

Representative Snell has told the  
delegates here that he is not a candi-  
date for the Republican nomination, as  
he is well placed in the House where  
he is second member of the Commit-  
tee on Rules. Despite his reluctance  
to leave Congress, the state leaders  
are likely to insist that he enter the  
race for the governorship. They  
asked him to-day to attend a conference  
to be held in New York as soon as  
the delegates return next week.

It is expected that if the conference  
is held, all of the aspirants for the  
governorship will be called in and told  
that while they are at liberty to stay  
in the race, the power of the organi-  
zation will be back of Mr. Snell.

The fact is that the Governorship  
matter is drifting along without direc-  
tion and that Secretary Hugo stands  
with the nomination unless the or-  
ganization leaders take the matter in  
hand by agreeing to back some one  
else. Mr. Hugo is here working hard  
for himself. He perhaps is the best  
known of all the aspirants, as he has  
been handsomely backed at all party  
gatherings in nearly every county in  
New York for the last five years. He  
has the supposed geographical advan-  
tage of being an up-state man. "He  
lives in Watertown."

Comptroller Travis is in Chicago  
mixing with his friends from around  
the state. It is a fact that neither the  
Travis nor the Hugo boom is receiving  
the support from the delegates that  
the friends of those two officials expected.

Next is the Elton H. Hooker boom.  
Mr. Hooker also is here. His advances  
toward the coveted place have dismayed  
his rivals in one important respect. He  
is engineering his own boom, and those  
who are helping him say they will not  
have to walk the floor over the lack  
of the sinews of war if Mr. Hooker  
becomes the nominee.

One of the perplexing features of the  
three booms on view is that their own-  
ers do not show any disposition to re-  
tire. It will be the job of the state  
leaders, by the strongest of strong-arm  
political methods, to prove to Messrs.  
Hugo, Travis and Hooker that they are  
superfluous and that a brand new can-  
didate is needed.

Another complicating feature is the  
fact that if the three aspirants named  
go after the nomination there is a  
strong probability that former Gov-  
ernor Charles S. Whitman, backed by  
the Anti-Saloon League and the League  
of Women Voters, will enter the race.  
The former Governor's friends here  
have been talking the matter over with  
him. They are trying to persuade him  
that if he runs on a strict law enforce-  
ment platform he stands to get the sup-  
port of the drys and the church people,  
while the liberal element in the elec-  
torate will divide their support be-  
tween the other candidates.

Mr. Whitman probably would make  
the race if he was sure that Governor  
Smith, who beat him two years ago on a  
stake, would be his opponent. He  
believes that the people are through  
with the Tammany Governor.

This is the situation that the lead-  
ers will have to face as soon as they  
get home. It is understood that State  
Chairman Glynn soon will call a meet-



A GROUP OF DELEGATES PICKED AT RANDOM LEAVE A MAN  
GUESSING WHERE THE IMPRESSION AROSE THAT THE PLUTOCRAT'S NAME THE CANDIDATES.

## Initial Plank Summarises Work Done in Congress

Constructive Legislation Nullified by "Vindictive Ve-  
toes" of President, It Declares; Bills Aiming  
at Social and Economic Reforms Recapitulated

CHICAGO, June 9.—The proposed  
first platform plank before the sub-  
committee dealing with the record of  
the Republican Congress "despite the  
unconstitutional and dictatorial course  
of President Wilson and the partisan  
obstruction of the Democratic minor-  
ity" was made public to-night by Sen-  
ator McCormick, of Illinois.

The plank recited the Republican ef-  
forts to repeal war legislation and de-  
tailed legislation completed by Con-  
gress, including reduction of requested  
appropriations, the railroad, shipping  
and other acts. It follows:

"Despite the unconstitutional and  
dictatorial course of President Wilson  
and the partisan obstruction of the  
Democratic minority in Congress, the  
Republican majority adopted a pro-  
gram of constructive legislation which  
in great part has been nullified by the  
vindictive vetoes of the President.

Repeal of War Acts Vetoed  
"It met the problem presented by the  
Administration's unreadiness to resume  
the tasks of peace, which was only  
equaled by its unreadiness to take up  
the burden of war. The Republican  
majority sought to repeal a great part  
of the vexatious war legislation which  
invades the liberties of the citizens  
that was thwarted by a Presidential  
veto. It enacted the transportation act  
and made possible the rehabilitation of  
the transportation systems of the coun-  
try, wrecked by the McAdoo railroad  
Administration. Under the act it pro-  
vided for the peaceful settlement of  
wage disputes, which was so nullified  
by the President's delay in appointing  
the wage board created under the pro-  
visions of the law that he himself pre-  
cipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

"The Republican majority stopped  
the flood of public treasure recklessly  
poured into the lap of an inert ship-  
ping board, and laid the foundations  
for the creation of a great American  
merchant marine, to be owned and  
operated by the private enterprise of  
American citizens, under the Ameri-  
can flag and under the control of the  
government of the United States. The  
Republicans in Congress took from a  
wasteful and incompetent Democratic  
Administration the telegraph and tele-  
phone lines of the country and re-  
turned them to private ownership,  
which can use them neither for the  
purpose of political patronage nor  
political espionage upon the citizens  
of the country. The Republican ma-  
jority reduced the cost of postage to  
the people and increased the wage of  
the driven and underpaid employees  
of the postal service.

"Carrying out its purpose to care  
for the faithful employees of the  
government, the Republican Congress  
enacted a law to provide pensions for  
superannuated and retired civil ser-  
vants. It likewise provided for an  
increase in the pay of sailors and sol-  
diers of the United States and further  
provided for a reorganization or the  
army on a peace footing, and for the  
maintenance of a powerful and efficient  
navy.

Recognizing the increase in the  
number of women wage earners drawn  
into industry by the war and by mod-  
ern social and economic departments,  
the Republican Congress established by  
law for the first time, a woman's  
bureau, to aid the states to safeguard  
the welfare of women in industry, and  
to raise the standards of their em-  
ployment.

It submitted to the country the con-  
stitutional amendment for the enfran-  
chisement of women, while twenty-  
nine Republican legislatures out of a  
total of thirty-five have contributed to  
the ratification of the amendment. The  
Republican Congress enacted legisla-  
tion for the relief of the consumers of  
print paper, which was vetoed. It pro-  
vided for an extension of the powers  
of the government under the food con-  
trol act and for the enforcement of the  
Eighteenth Amendment to the Consti-  
tution. It broadened the scope of the  
war risk act for the support of the  
more gravely injured. It made provi-  
sion for the dwindling number of aged  
veterans of the Civil War and made  
practical the vocational rehabilitation  
of those injured in the great war, as  
well as the vocational rehabilitation of  
those who have been injured and  
maimed in industry.

"The Republican majority sought not  
only to meet the immediate economic  
needs of the country but to pave the  
way for a greater program of social  
and economic reconstruction when the  
agricultural plank favors co-

regulation, legislation looking to the co-  
ordination of water and rail transpor-  
tation, with adequate facilities for mar-  
keting farm productions, and extension  
of the farm loan banking system.

The Administration is denounced for  
its failure to reduce the expenses of the  
government and to return to peace-time  
economies. The Federal reserve act is  
blamed for many of the evils of war  
financing and the Esch-Cummings law is  
indorsed. There will be a recommenda-  
tion in favor of action looking to the  
restoration of railroad credit, reasonable  
hours and proper working conditions  
and fair wages for men employed in the  
railway service.

The preamble of the platform prom-  
ises that "The party shall resist all  
attempts to overthrow the foundations  
of the government whether made in  
the form of international policy or  
domestic agitation."

Condemning President Wilson's Ad-  
ministration, the platform makers say:  
"Under the despot's rule of the  
superior wisdom, executive usurpation  
of legislative and judicial func-  
tions still undermines our institutions  
eighteen months after the armistice.

A member of the committee said the  
declaration for prohibition of strikes  
would merely declare against their tol-  
erance among employees of the govern-  
ment.

people shall have charged it with re-  
sponsibility for the executive as well  
as for the legislative branch of the  
government. It passed oil leasing,  
power bills to unlock for the public  
good and through private enter-  
prise long pent up resources of the  
country.

"As the majority in Congress has  
sought to channel the channels of pro-  
duction, so has it sought to check the  
profligacy of the Administration, to  
realize upon the assets of the govern-  
ment and to husband the revenues de-  
rived from taxation.

"The Republican minority in the last  
Congress and the Republican majority  
in the present Congress cut the es-  
timates of expenditure sought by the  
Wilson Administration by more than  
\$2,000,000,000. The Republican ma-  
jority provided for the disposition of  
the surplus war material. It enacted a  
budget law which the President vetoed  
because he alleged that it with-  
drew from him something of his ab-  
solute executive prerogative. The re-  
serve act was amended to vest in the  
Reserve Board and Reserve Banks a di-  
rection to encourage the produc-  
tion of essentials for the use of the  
common people, to permit banks to lend  
their assistance to farmers who have  
been so gravely discriminated against  
by the present Democratic Administra-  
tion and to facilitate the development  
of the export trade.

New legislation was passed for the  
incorporation of banking companies to  
be specially engaged in that business.  
Finally the House of Representatives  
and the Senate each adopted amend-  
ments to the rules striking at the ab-  
solute and irresponsible committee sys-  
tem which, despite repeated Demo-  
cratic platform pledges, that party had  
always refused to reform.

### Nation Unprepared for Peace

Other planks tentatively agreed  
upon by the sub-committee, and which  
members said were subject only to  
slight changes, condemn the Wilson  
Administration and charge that, due  
to mismanagement, the country has  
been found unprepared for peace, as  
it was for war. The fiscal policy is  
denounced as likely to lead to dam-  
aging inflation of the currency. Planks  
urge agricultural encouragement, re-  
adjustment of taxation, increased pro-  
pensity to cut the cost of living and  
condemn profiteering.

The agricultural plank favors co-

## Craig Denies He Impugned Motives Of Judge Mayer

Comptroller Says Letter Was  
Intended to Point to Mat-  
ters Anterior to the  
Traction Receiverships

Testimony in the contempt proceed-  
ings of the government against Com-  
ptroller Charles L. Craig was concluded  
yesterday before Federal Judge Julius  
M. Mayer, who directed both sides to  
submit briefs by September 7 on  
Craig's motion to dismiss.

Craig was on the witness stand  
nearly all day. He testified that the  
letter he wrote to Public Service Com-  
missioner Lewis S. Nixon, October 9,  
1919, in which he declined to attend a  
traction conference, and which, the  
government alleges, reflected on the  
judicial integrity of Judge Mayer, be-  
fore whom the traction receiverships  
were pending, was not given publicity  
by his consent or with his knowledge.  
He also testified he had no intention,  
when he wrote the letter, of impug-  
ning the motives of the city in its  
various orders concerning the traction  
situation.

Questioned as to his state of mind  
when he wrote the letter Craig testi-  
fied that references to the traction  
situation in the letter were intended  
to point to matters anterior to the re-  
ceiverships; that he had learned that  
one of the companies in the receiver-  
ships had set aside \$500,000 for polit-  
ical purposes at one time and \$218,000  
at another time and that a franchise  
had been obtained by this company  
under fraudulent circumstances.

Craig testified that the city was in-  
terested in the rapid transit system to  
the extent of \$280,000,000 and that un-  
der contracts for additional construc-  
tion the city had a direct interest in  
the traction situation which it was  
his duty to safeguard. These were  
the considerations under which, he  
said, he wrote the letter to Public  
Service Commissioner Nixon, actuated  
by a belief that the city should have  
access to all sources of information  
on the traction situation.

In his letter Craig said he had not  
intended to express any doubt as to

## Judge Mayer's good intentions in the courts' memorandum directing the re- ceivers to provide any and all infor- mation regarding the financial condi- tion of the companies under their con- trol.

## Col. House Is Going To Europe Again Soon

Applies for Passports and Says  
Visit Will Be on Purely  
Personal Matters

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Colonel E.  
M. House has applied for passports and  
contemplates leaving for Europe at an  
early date.

"I am going to Europe on purely  
personal matters," Colonel House said  
last night, "in accordance with my  
long-time habit, and I am not going  
in an official capacity of any sort what-  
soever."

Colonel House will remain in Eu-  
rope several months, visiting London,  
Paris and other capitals, and will re-  
turn to the United States next Sep-  
tember.

## Patrol and Raiders Clash

Uster Volunteers Balk Attempt  
to Burn Courthouse

BELFAST, June 9.—A pitched battle  
was fought last night in the village of  
Listacaw, near Enniskillen, when a  
patrol of Uster volunteers surprised  
fifty raiders who evidently were about  
to burn the courthouse.

Two of the Uster men were wound-  
ed, one of them being shot through  
the lung. The raiders' casualties are  
estimated at seven.

These men were carried off by their  
comrades. Inflammable material was  
found outside the courthouse by a  
military detachment which arrived af-  
ter the flight of the raiders.

## Chemists Vote Opposition To Tax on Excess Profits

The Manufacturing Chemists' Assoc-  
iation of the United States at its an-  
nual meeting yesterday in India House,  
Hanover Square, went on record as op-  
ponents of the excess profits tax and  
indorsed the work of the National In-  
dustrial Board, which seeks to sub-  
stitute a sales tax. Officers elected  
for the coming year are:

Charles L. Reese, president; H. S. S.  
Handy and C. Wilbur Miller, vice-  
presidents; Lindsay Loring, treasurer,  
and Arthur H. Weed, secretary.

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exception of Chauffeurs' Apparel, two restricted lines  
of hats and a few lines of shoes; all at 25% off.  
A few items culled at random are featured beneath.

\$45 Suits \$33.75 \$60 Suits \$45  
Kuppenheimer and Brill, now Kuppenheimer and Brill, now

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in Browns, Olive and other dark tints as well as Palm Beach: Mohairs included.

\$20 Suits \$15 \$25 Suits \$18.75  
Single or double Single or double  
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\$2.00 Hosiery of purest silk, now \$1.50 \$5.00 Shirts, very durable, now \$3.75 \$3.00 Underwear, Athletic Union Suits, now \$2.25

The items named merely suggest the range  
of merchandise offered. The assortment includes:

- |                        |                     |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
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| Neckties               | Children's Apparel  | Bathrobes           |
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| Underwear              | Handkerchiefs       | Umbrellas and Canes |
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54 in. Quartered Oak Roll Top Desk.	\$138.75
60 in. Mahogany Roll Top Desk.	\$174.00
50 in. Mahogany Top Birch Base Typewriter Desk.	\$55.50
38 in. Mahogany Top Birch Base Typewriter Desk.	\$47.50
32 x 48 G. O. Table.	\$13.00
32 x 60 G. O. Table.	\$21.00
32 x 72 G. O. Table.	\$24.75
G. O. Typewriter Chair, adjustable back.	\$9.00
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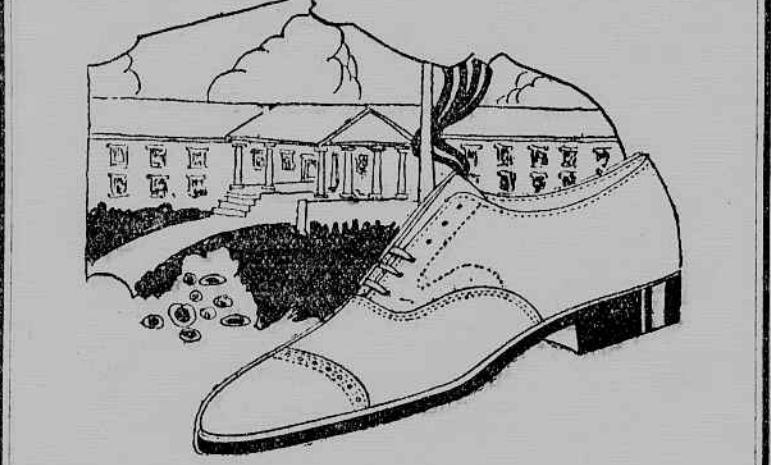
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